

CORGI TIMES

THE ELIZABETHAN II STUDY GROUP NEWSLETTER

Under auspices of BNAPS - *The Society for Canadian Philately*
Volume IV, Number 3 Whole Number - 21 Copies Mailed 104

Membership remains at 104. Two did not renew and regrettably E. R. (Ritch) Toop was lost to cancer on Oct. 13, 1995. He was a recent member of the Study Group and I was privileged to know him only for a short time. His knowledge, enthusiasm and willingness to help were outstanding. He will be missed. Of one thing I am sure, Ritch is sitting at the head table in the great stamp den in the sky.

We welcome our newest member: Lt. Col. K. J. Radley, 16 Forbes Ave., Kanata, Ontario, Canada K2L 2L8. Col. Radley collects the entire Elizabethan period Definitives, with a bit of emphasis on the Caricatures. He also collects 1967-72 British Columbia and Alberta town/city cancels.

Material for this year's annual Centennial/ESG mail auction should be in Scott Traquair's hands by January 19, 1996. The terms for consignors appear in Vol. III, No. 6 on page 101. Wrap up and settlement date is targeted for April 26th. Wouldn't it be great to have one lot from every member. With some 200 lots there would be something of interest for all. Send all material to Scott Traquair, P.O. Box 52558, 1801 Lakeshore Road West, Mississauga, Ontario L5J 4S6.

The December issue of the Postal History Society Journal of Canada arrived this week and answered a concern before it could be voiced. A Nov. 15th mailing from Bathurst, N. B. was received with the cancellation having bled through the envelope to penetrate the contents. (luckily not the stamps - just the invoice). The PHSC issue included an

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ANNUAL DUES: US and Canadian addresses US \$9.00. Canadian addresses option of CAN \$12.50. All others US \$15.00. Please make checks payable to "The Elizabethan II Study Group" and send to John D. Arn, Editor at the above address.

BACK ISSUES: Sample or Single issues US \$2.00. Vol. I (Six Issues including Index) US \$ 11.00. Vol. II (Six Issues including Addendum's & Index) US \$ 11.00. Vol. III (Six Issues including Index) US \$11.00.

insert "explaining the Maritimes are suffering from distribution of the wrong type of ink for ink pads. -- Porelon ink has been used by CPC in Ink-Jet Spray-On cancellers and automated equipment for about three years -- and was introduced as a new ink for ink pads and handstamps. The ink migrates, or bleeds right through the paper from front to back in varying degrees. -- CPC and Porelon authorities have been advised -- Photocopies of the fronts and backs of affected covers would also be appreciated for future research. Susan Sheffield, Box 67039, Edmonton, Alta., T5R 5Y3."

This issue was to contain a report on the back-of-the-book Cameo "G" overprints. The study to date turned up too much not known or at least not understood. We are delaying this project for now in hopes of filling in some of the blanks. With luck the report will appear in one of the next two issues.

All Philatelic Journals are providing continuing publicity on CAPEX '96. The dates are June 8-16, 1996 in Toronto. June 8 is a Thursday. June 16 is a Friday. The only week-end is the 10th & 11th. If at all possible plan to go. There will not be another CAPEX for ten years. If you are going you should have your arrangements in place. I plan to be at the show on the 9th through the 11th and hope to see many of you.

The sort of the twenty year old mixture mentioned in the last issue resulted in three groups of mix surplus to my requirements. Other than the initial sort which removed Cameo, Meritt and UPU stamps, the remainder has not been examined in any manner. If interested, see AD on the last page.

PLANNING CALENDAR

This is a listing of major exhibitions and bourses with a large content of both Canadian Exhibits and Canadian Dealers. Minimum listing criteria: Two day event; 1000 page exhibition - 18 Dealer Bourse with 50% offering Canadian material. The Goal is to list events far in advance to encourage either exhibiting or attendance and preferably both.

1996

Mar. 15-17, Edmonton Spring National, Conference Centre,

Fantasyland Hotel, West Edmonton Mall, Info: John Powell,
Box 399, Edmonton, Alta, T5J 2J6

May 17-19, PIPEX '96, Info: Salem Stamp Society, P. O. Box 202,
Salem, OR 97308

June 8-16, CAPEX '96, the Metropolitan Convention Centre, Toronto.

Info: CAPEX '96, Box 204, Station Q, Toronto, ON M4T 2M1

Aug. 30 - Sept. 1, BNAPEX '96, Ft. Worth, Texas. Sponsored by the
Prairie Beavers. Info: Jeff Switt, 4005 East Lancaster, Fort
Worth, TX 76103

1997

May 29 - June 8, PACIFIC '97, San Francisco, CA

(For a list of commissioners see Vol. IV, No. 2, page 24)

ELIZABETHAN MARKET REPORT

by: Dean Mario

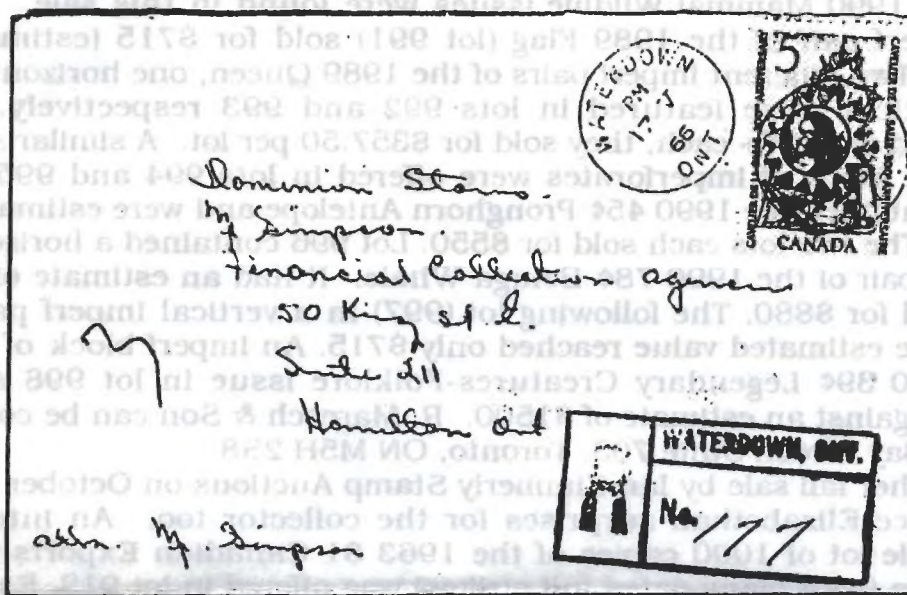
The 1995 -1996 collecting season started off right with another fine sale from R. Maresch & Son on September 12 -13. Perhaps one of the nicest rarities from the Elizabethan definitives was featured in lot 984, the unique UR sheet corner block of four of the 1954 3¢ Carmine Rose Wilding issue imperforate horizontally. The auctioneers noted that it had sold in their 1978 Private Treaty Sale for \$2750 and estimated it at a value of \$4000+. It went to a new home for \$3300 (prices include the 10% buyer's fee). The following lot (985) contained a single copy of the 1969 6¢ Christmas issue with the black omitted and had an estimate of \$2000+. It sold for \$1595. A 1976 8¢ Royal Military College imperf pair (NH) in lot 990 went to a happy buyer for \$1925, somewhat higher than its \$1750 estimate.

Many imperforate pairs of the popular 1989 Flag and Queen series and the 1990 Mammal Wildlife issues were found in this sale. A mint NH imperf pair of the 1989 Flag (lot 991) sold for \$715 (estimated at \$750+). Two different imperf pairs of the 1989 Queen, one horizontal and one vertical, were featured in lots 992 and 993 respectively. Both estimated at \$500+ each, they sold for \$357.50 per lot. A similar set of different forms of imperforates were offered in lots 994 and 995. These each contained the 1990 45¢ Pronghorn Antelope and were estimated at \$750+. The two lots each sold for \$550. Lot 996 contained a horizontal imperf pair of the 1990 78¢ Beluga Whale. It had an estimate of \$750+ and sold for \$880. The following lot (997) in a vertical imperf pair with the same estimated value reached only \$715. An imperf block of four of the 1990 39¢ Legendary Creatures-Folklore issue in lot 998 sold for \$1540 against an estimate of \$1500. R. Maresch & Son can be contacted at 330 Bay Street, Suite 703, Toronto, ON M5H 2S8.

Another fall sale by Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions on October 18 held some nice Elizabethan surprises for the collector too. An interesting wholesale lot of 1000 copies of the 1963 \$1 Canadian Exports in used condition (with many dated full strikes) was offered in lot 918. Estimated at \$400, the lot sold for \$357.50 (prices include the 10% buyer's premium). Three of the following lots contained similar items from the same hoard and two (lots 919 and 920) with the same estimate sold for \$176. The fourth lot, 921, failed to sell and was withdrawn. Lot 930 featured the 1974 8¢ Pacific Coast Chief and Blanket "missing bird" variety in a block of four. The lot sold for \$110 against a \$75 estimate. Three additional varieties, found in lots 931, 932, and 934 in blocks of four sold for \$104.50, and \$88 respectively. Lot 947 contained a 1987 36¢ Dark Red Parliament imperf coil strip of three and was estimated at \$250. It sold for \$198. A mint UR plate block of the 1989 38¢ Regiments issue was offered in lot 953 and estimated at \$150. It went to a new

home for \$137.50. The following lot (954) contained two plate blocks on separate first day covers postmarked from Saskatoon. Estimated at \$100, the lot sold for \$82.50. The controversial 1992 Signature souvenir sheets were well represented in this sale. Three lots (960-962) containing three mint sheets were offered and estimated at \$220 each. Two realized \$165 while the third reached \$176. Two mint singles of the sheet were sold in lots 963 and 964 with estimates of \$75. Lot 963 sold for \$77 and lot 964 went for \$71.50. A sheet on a first day cover (lot 965) was estimated at \$100 and found a new home for \$104.50. Ian Kimmerly Stamp Auctions are at 112 Sparks St., Ottawa, ON K1P 5B6. Happy Holidays to all of the members and the best for 1996!

SECTION V - COMMEMORATIVES - This interesting cover was sent in by John Aitken. Postmarked Waterdown, Ont., 17 V 66, John points out the post office apparently deduced the envelope contained money (note the "M") and proceeded to register the cover without charge to either the sender or the recipient.



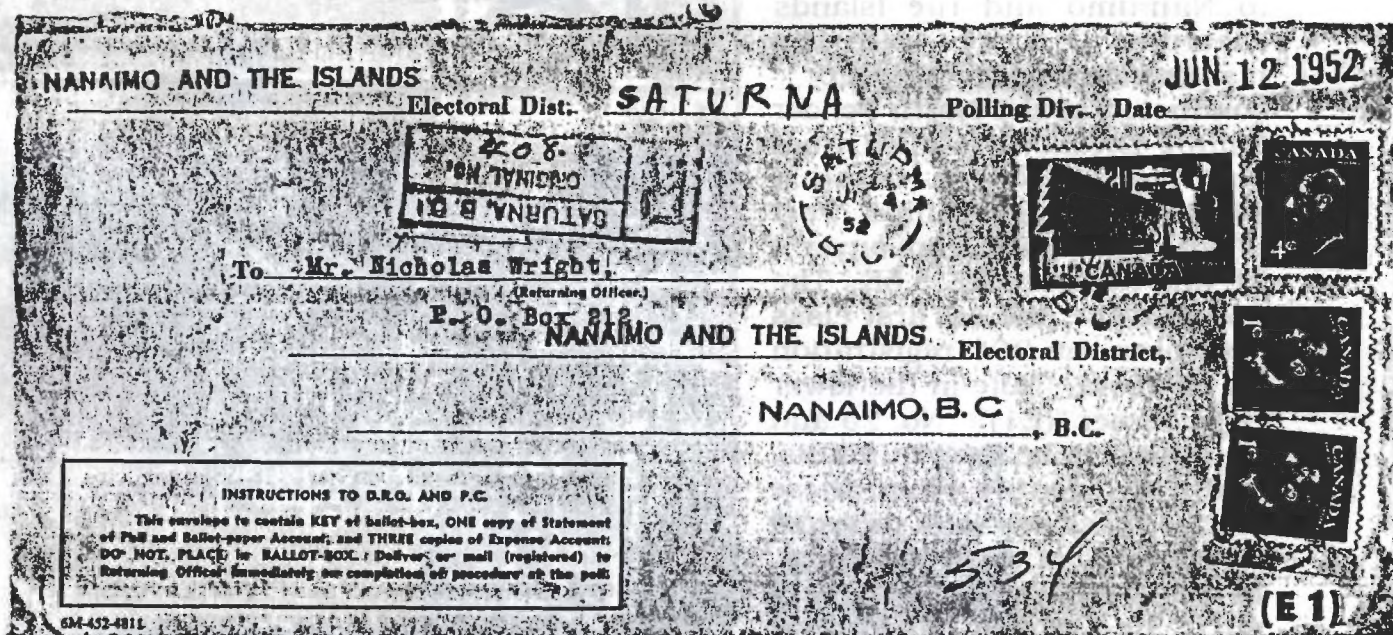
SECRET MARKS ON CANADIAN STAMPS

Secret marks on Canadian stamps sound very enticing and have been popular following their introduction in 1935. Secret marks are not varieties but rather are part of the final design of the stamp. Generally the mark consists of the year of issue being incorporated into the design or in some instances, the initials of the designer. There are instances where the year in the design is not the year of issue. In the above Cavellier de La Salle stamp the year ("1966") is just above the "C" of Canada.

SECTION II - KARSH, WILDING AND CAMEO DEFINITIVE ISSUES -
Official Stationery listed in Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue is stationery with stamp impressions used by various government agencies or branches and includes two broad categories:

- Regular issue stationery with an added O.H.M.S., or similar legend.
- Special order stationery designed for a specific use, and differing in some fundamental way from items sold to the public (e.g., size, stamp, or paper stock).

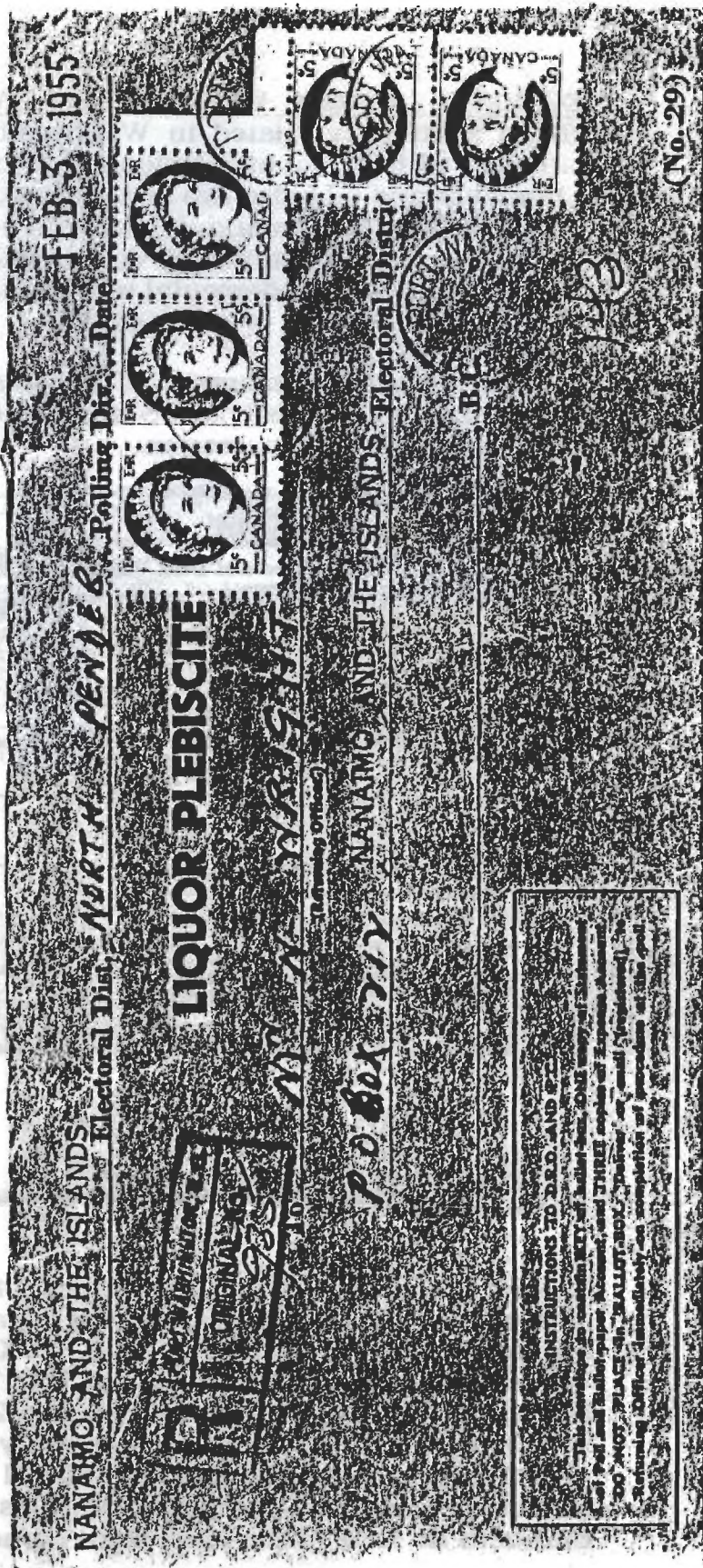
Shown below are two examples of official stationery which, by definition, are not listed in Webb's Postal Stationery Catalogue since the envelopes do not have a stamp impression.



This election envelope, in accordance with instructions, was registered and mailed to Nanaimo and the Islands Electoral District. from SATURNA, B. C. on June 14, 1952. B. C. Backstamps: Saturna 14 IV, Vancouver 14 VI and Nanaimo Jun 15. The 26¢ paid for the two oz. first class rate (4¢ for the first oz. and 2¢ for each additional oz.) plus 20¢ registration fee covering indemnity up to \$25.00. This cover is properly included in the Elizabethan II period since the 20¢ Forestry Products stamp was the first stamp issued under the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. Note in the lower right corner "(No. 29)"

SECTION II - CONT

Shown is another election envelope registered and mailed to Nanaimo and the Islands Electoral District with the results of a Liquor Plebiscite conducted at the North Pender Polling Division. Mailed from Port Washington, B. C. on 3 FE 1955. Backstamps: Port Washington 3 FE, Vancouver 4 FE and Nanaimo FE 5 55. The 25¢ paid the one oz. first class rate plus the 20¢ registration fee as above. Note in the lower right corner "(E1)" No. 29 and E1 appear to be form numbers, and if so, identify where these official envelopes were prepared and how they were controlled. Perhaps one of our members will be able to provide additional information.



SECTION III - 1972 - 77 - DEFINITIVES - Caricatures & Landscapes

Advertising covers utilizing the Caricature and Landscape series of definitives are very scarce. If anyone have one or a few I would appreciate photocopies for use in a future issue.

John Aitken has several Canadian Bank Note corner cards on C & L first day covers. One of the covers, franked with singles of each of the 1¢ through 6¢ has, in addition to "First Day Cover", the additional statement "Stamp manufactured by Canadian Bank Note". He also has an advertising corner card first day of issue of the 10¢ and 15¢ Landscapes which is shown below at 65% of actual size.



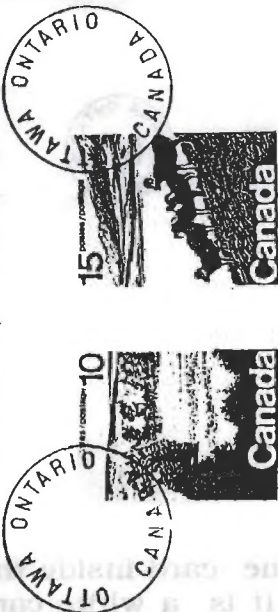
GENERAL ELECTRIC
CORPORATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT
Schenectady, New York



The interesting thing about this cover is the card inside the envelope shown on the following page. It is a white card with black lettering. In the background, printed in greenish gray is a picture of the 15¢ Bylot Island stamp. There are bright yellow bars on the 15¢ where the tagging would show under UV light. The 10¢ & 15¢ Landscape stamps are real, and are tied by the printed circles. As John says - "It is a very striking cover. What John did not realize when he sent these photos in is that I was an employee of General Electric for 22 years - three of which were spent in Schenectady, New York. It would be interesting to know if any of our C & L specialists have this cover and contents or similar material.

CORPORATE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

SCHENECTADY, NEW YORK



This souvenir card announces the use of a General Electric organic phosphor on Canadian postage stamps for automated mail handling and cancelling. Shown above are stamps with a phosphor tagging issued at the Ottawa post office. This organic phosphor was developed by chemists at the General Electric Research and Development Center and is one of five currently marketed by the Chemical Products Section of the Lamp Division.

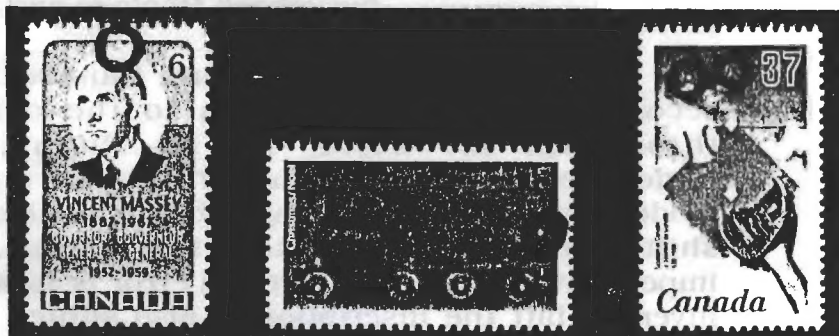
Viewed under "normal" lighting conditions, the stamps display no evident markings. The yellow bands on the background tint depict the appearance of a phosphor-tagged stamp under the ultraviolet light used in the detection apparatus for facing and cancelling. Advantages of the organic phosphors over currently used phosphors are effectiveness in lower concentrations, non-abrasiveness toward the printing equipment, and ease of incorporation into ink formulations.



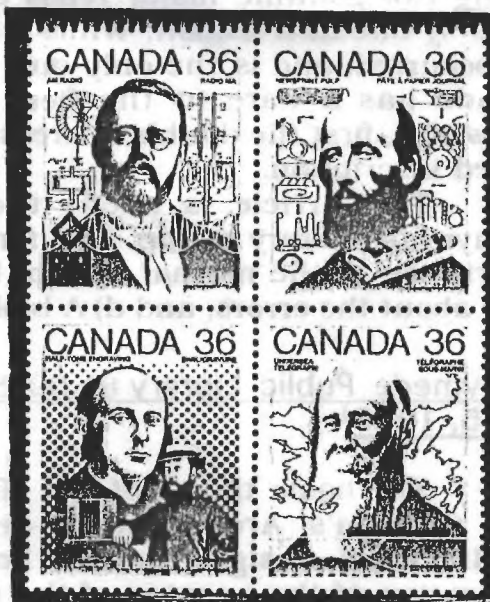
1972

SECTION V - COMMEMORATIVES - Jean des Rivières sent along both color and black & white copies of a number of varieties he has found. While the color is striking, the black and white continue to show up best.

This first group display the "Donut" effect seen on #491 Vincent Massey, #840 Wooden horse (shown previously) and #1221 Baseball which has two donuts, a large one and to the right a small one. None of these are constant varieties.



On the Engineering Institute issue, Scott #1136, C. Fenerty, newsprint, UR the dot has the same color as the upper portion of the stamp and has been highlighted.



The block of six of Scott #559, figure skating, shows what looks like, at first glance, a scratch on the paper. However, Jean reports he has found the same variety on three different sheets at the same position indicating this may well be constant variety.



SECTION VII - MAMMALS & ARCHITECTURE

The Canadian Architecture - \$1 Runnymede Library Errors¹

by: Joseph Monteiro and Samuel Rock

After a lapse of 36 years, Canada Post has printed Canada's second modern invert, much to the delight of stamp collectors throughout the world. The \$1 Runnymede Library stamp will undoubtedly go down in history as not only being Canada's second modern invert, but also having other notable major errors: dramatically shifted inscriptions, missing inscriptions, and fully and partially imperforate errors. This inverted error is however unique, it is not only inverted, but the inscription is also shifted to the left. The chances of having two genuine major types of mistakes on the same stamp are probably one in a trillion. While such an error may seem impossible, it has occurred; and is the only one known to me in the world. Perhaps, Canada has a flare in the field of stamp errors for achieving the impossible, first the double impression error and now the invert with the shifted inscription.

This article is about the major errors found on the \$ 1 Runnymede Library stamp. The format in its presentation will be: a) A description of the normal stamp; b) A description of the errors; c) The story about the errors; and d) A bibliography of the errors.

Runnymede Public Library \$1.00 (Scott No. 1181i, ?/Darnell No. 1274a,?)
May 5, 1989¹

The basic theme of the 1988-1992 high-value definitive series was Canada's Architectural designs. The stamps depicting the architectural designs are in honor of special architects, and in celebration of the opening of the Canadian Centre for Architecture in Montreal. These buildings were designed decades ago, and still have a distinctive appearance today.

a) A description and illustration of the stamp

The \$1 stamp of the Runnymede Public Library was issued on May 5, 1989. The design shows the artistic work of Raymond Bellemare. The stamp is multicoloured and its perforation is 13.3 x 13.3. Each pane has 25 stamps that are untagged. B. A. Banknote printed the Plate 1 stamps on Harrison paper of varying fluorescence, using lithography and

1. The information in this article, with the exception of the information on the inverted error is from my book on Major Canadian Postage Stamp Errors on the Queen Elizabeth II Era (1953-1994).

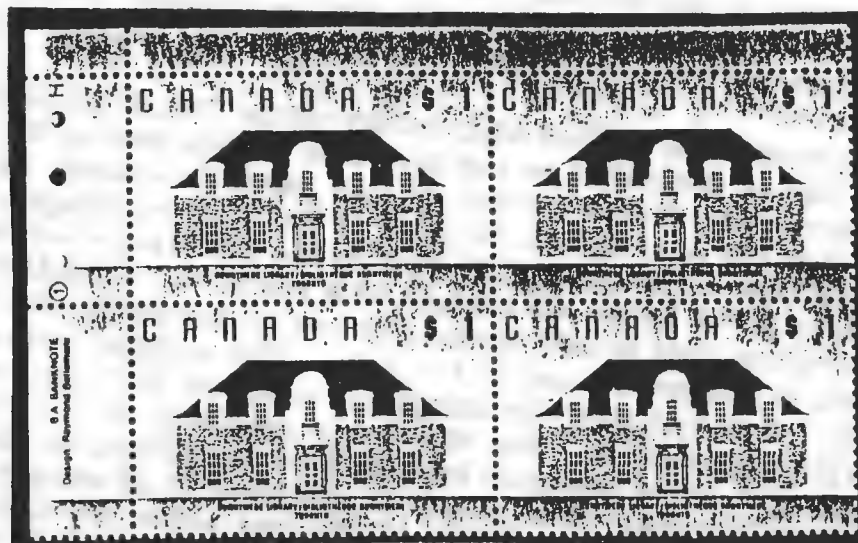
steel engraving. Canadian Bank Note Company printed the Plate 2 stamps on Coated paper, also using lithography and steel engraving. Stamps from the second plate were released on August 28, 1992.

The design of Runnymede Public Library in Toronto was by John M. Lyle. Lyle was a scholar, and was interested in integrating Canadian motifs into his designs. His designs include many Canadian buildings across Canada. The name of the country 'CANADA' appears on the top beginning on the left. On the right is the value '\$ 1'. Beneath the design is the bilingual inscription "RUNNYMEDE LIBRARY BIBLIOTHÈQUE RUNNYMEDE TORONTO". The marginal inscription on Plate 1 (top left and bottom right corners of each pane) printed by BABN reads:

"B A BANKNOTE o o o o o o H

Design: Raymond Bellemare"

This is shown in the illustration hereafter:



b) A description and illustration of the errors

There are three types of errors found in the \$1 Runnymede Library stamp are identified as follows: 1) Dramatically shifted and missing inscription errors; 2) imperforate errors; and 3) the inverted and shifted inscription error. These will be described hereafter:

Dramatically shifted and missing inscription errors: Two types of major errors have been discovered here. The first is the Type 1 - in this case, the \$1 stamp has been reported with the engraving of the "S 1 CANADA" and "RUNNYMEDE" dramatically shifted. "Instead of the '\$1' appearing on the upper right, it is on the upper left - and on some stamps

appeared with 'CANADA' on the bottom of some stamps and in the middle of others."² This Type 1 error is from the Plate 1 printing by British American Bank Note.³ Why the Type 1 error was caused is not known, probably, it resulted from the partially printed sheet being inappropriately feed into the press for the engraved printing.

The second is the Type 2 - In this case, the \$1 stamp of the Runnymede Library has also been reported with the engraving completely missing and partially missing. The Type 2 error is from the Plate 2 printing by Canadian Bank Note. This error was caused because of lack of ink in the printer.

Imperforate errors : This imperforate error may be described as the missing horizontal perforations on the top and bottom of the first row of stamps in the sheet together with the missing vertical perforations on stamps in these rows. As a result, this creates two types of imperforates: fully imperforate stamps in the first row; and partially imperforate stamps in the second row, as the bottom of these stamps from the second row have perforation. It is also worthwhile noting that while the vertical perforations exist in the selvage, the horizontal perforations do not.⁴

The inverted and shifted inscription error: The \$1 Runnymede Library invert can be described as the inversion with a shift of the steel engraving inscription. Alternatively, it has been described by Fred Baumann as: "On the pane shown on page 1, the inverted intaglio black appears to have been offset about 1/2 inch to the left. The result is that the inverted text on 20 of the 25 stamps now reads "\$ 1 CANADA" and the small inscription that is now across the top of the stamp, instead of being centered, is shifted sharply to the left.... The vertical strip of five stamps on the left shows only the intaglio inscription "\$ 1" and various intaglio marginal markings. The shift also resulted in the "DA" of "CANADA" and part of the bilingual inscription being printed in the right margin selvage of the pane. The stamp at position 11 is unique in the pane, showing only the inverted "\$ 1" and no other portion of the intaglio black printing."⁵ Perhaps, the best way to describe it is to show an illustration, as the Chinese adage says "One picture is worth more than a thousand words." In addition, this error is so dramatic that the phrase "Seeing is believing" seems appropriate in this situation.

2. See Robertson, Ian, Childhood collector stumbles upon unusual variety," Canadian Stamp News, Volume 17, No. 16, December 29, 1992, p.9.

3. The above reference indicates that the collector discovered the error three years ago, this implies that it came from the Plate 1 printing, given the date of publication of the above article and the date on which the Plate 2 stamps were issued.

4. "A second look," Canadian Stamp News, Volume 16, Number 23, April 7, 1992, p.1.

5. "First Canadian invert since 1959 revealed: 1989 \$1 Runnymede Library in pane of 25," Stamp News, June 5, 1995, Volume 68, No. 347, pp. 1/24

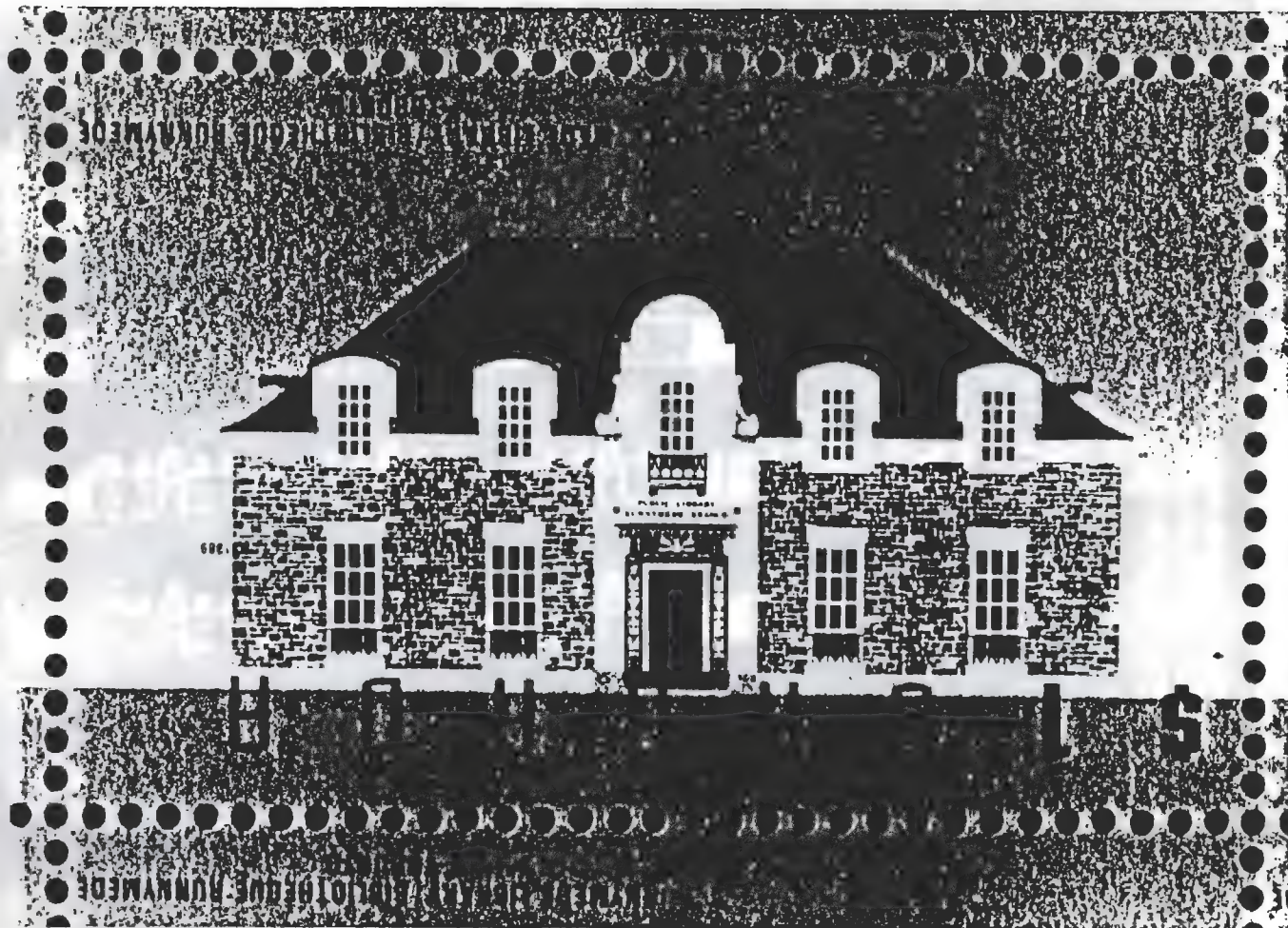


Illustration Courtesy of Superior Stamp and Coin of Beverly Hills

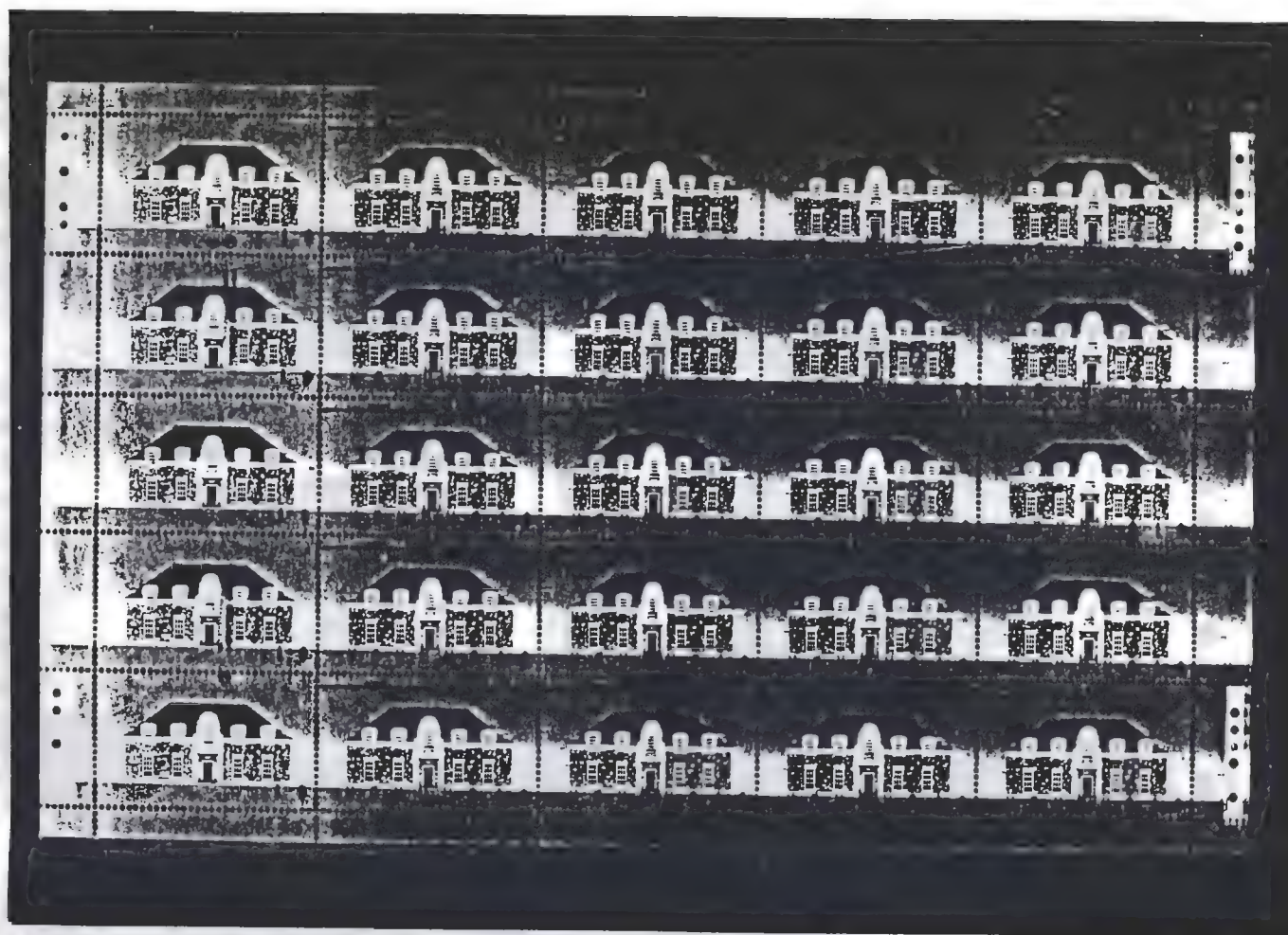
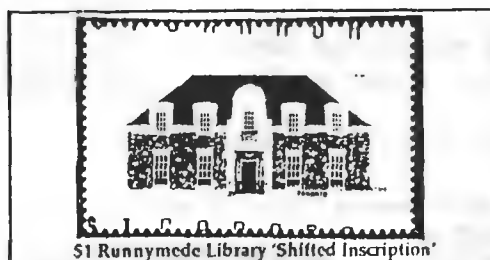
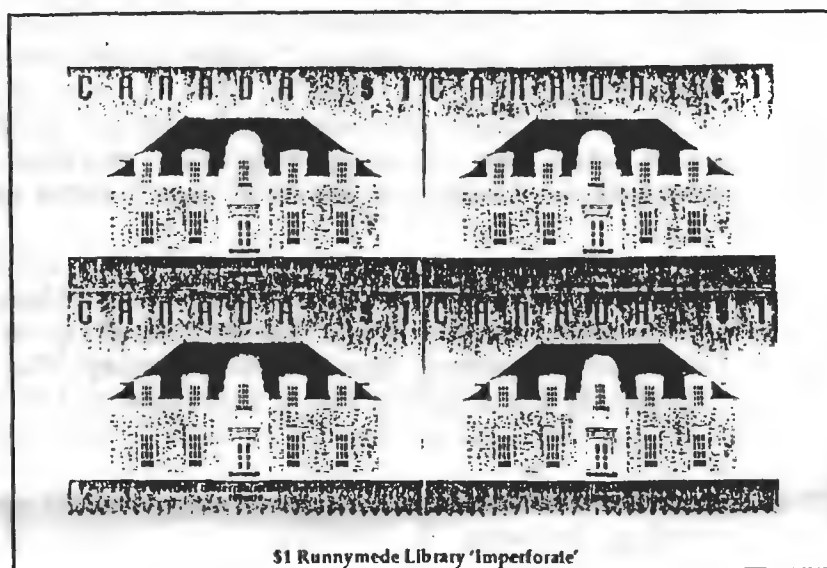


Illustration Courtesy of Superior Stamp and Coin of Beverly Hills

This error was the result of two distinct printing mistakes. First, the sheet of stamps were incorrectly fed (i.e., upside down) for the steel engraving printing. Second, the steel engraving was incorrectly printed about 1/2 inch to the left. If a sheet of stamps is fed upside down into the press for the second type of printing, it will result in the first error, namely an inverted error (for example, the Seaway). Why the second type of mistake occurred, i.e., shifted inscription, is either because the sheet moved slower than the plate with the steel engraving, or the plate with the steel engraving moved faster than the sheet. Such a problem can occur because of variations in electric power. A similar type of problem occurred with regard to the dramatically shifted inscription errors described above and on some other stamp errors (for example, the gold colour shift on the Vera stamp or the Nickel stamp, etc.). However in these examples, the sheet was not fed upside down for the second printing.

This is the first time that such an error has occurred in Canada containing both an inversion and a shift of the steel engraved inscription. It is highly unusual to have two errors on the same stamp. Perhaps, the printers were experimenting. Illustrations are shown hereafter.



49c) The story about the errors

The story on these errors follows the above format.

Dramatically shifted and missing inscription errors : The Type 1 error was found by a girl at her local franchise post office in Nestleton, Ontario. So far only one pane of 25 stamps has been found. The location of the discovery of the Type 2 error was Montreal.

Ontario Discovery : Kathy Malcom purchased a pane of 25 stamps from her local franchise post office in Nestleton, Ontario. She discovered that there was a dramatic misregistration of the engraved portion of the stamp, which spelled out '\$1 CANADA', the tiny copyright date and the building's identification. Before she spotted the printing error, she broke the pane into two vertical strips of five and a block of fifteen and removed the outer margins. It is the only known sheet of 25 to have been found this way.

Montreal Discovery: The Type 2 - error was found on stamps # 11 through # 25 of a pane showing a progressive defect in the dark blue engraving. Stamps from columns 1 and 2 show a completely missing engraving, stamps from column 3 and 4 show a partly missing engraving while stamps from column 5 show a very faint defect in the engraving.⁶ These stamps were printed by CBN on Coated paper with a perforation of 13.3 x 13.3. They are untagged and are from the Plate 2 printing. The sheet with the missing engraved portion does not have marginal inscriptions. These are the only Type 2 error stamps known to exist.

This error was also reported in an advertisement in the *Canadian Stamp News*. The advertisement reads: "Have a very close look at the photograph below. It's a horizontal strip of five Scott #1181, the \$1 Definitive depicting Runnymede Library. The two left hand stamps are completely missing the black inscription. The other three show a gradual fading of the black colour from right to left, and present clear evidence as to how the error happened."⁷ Gary Lyon, who published the advertisement, indicated that he had eight singles, with all inscriptions missing, for sale.

Imperforate errors : The \$1 fully and partially imperforate Architecture stamps were first made known through a photograph on the front page of the *Canadian Stamp News* in 1992. Only one pane containing 5 pairs of imperforates (full and partial) have been found so far.

6. See Attestation d'expertise, No. 2258, Fédération québécoise de philatélie.

7. "Canadian major errors," Advertisement by Gary J. Lyon, *Canadian Stamp News*, May 16, 1995, Volume 19, No. 26., p. 3.

Montreal Discovery: The \$1 fully and partially imperforate errors were found in Montreal. A Saskatoon stamp dealer who provided a photograph of the stamps to *Canadian Stamp News* indicated that he believed that at least five more sheets exist.

Given the format in which these stamps were produced (6 panes per sheet), at least one sheet - or 3 panes - must contain this error. Since each pane contains 25 stamps (5x5), a total of 5 pairs per pane should exist, or a total of 15 pairs or multiples of it.

Inverted and shifted inscription error : One pane of the \$1 Runnymede Library invert and shifted inscription has so far been reported.

Ontario Discovery: The \$ 1 Runnymede Library invert and shifted inscription was discovered in Ontario in the summer of 1993. *Linn's Stamp News* reported that "The pane of Canada's 1989 \$ 1 Runnymede Library stamp with the black text printed by intaglio upside down was purchased in the summer of 1993 by a lucky and alert American tourist at a postal retail outlet in Ontario. He thought that the 25 pane of stamps looked a little peculiar, and put it aside to examine at a later date. When he contacted a few dealers in Canada and the United States about a year later to ask about his find, he was stunned and delighted to discover its potential enormous value."⁸

Superior Stamp & Coin in the US was appointed as the auctioneer of this error. The Director of this company noted that "the newly revealed \$1 Runnymede Library inverts are six to eight times scarcer than the renown 5¢ Scaway inverts, and may therefore one day command significantly higher prices."⁹

So far only one pane has been brought to light. Given the printing format, at least one sheet with four panes should have been printed. Could these other panes have been discovered by postal clerks? It seems unlikely that the postal authorities at the printing press could have discovered these panes, because it would have led them to search for the printed error that was sold to the American tourist. So far not much has been published about this error, perhaps, in due course of time, additional facts about this world renowned error will be revealed.

8. "First Canadian invert since 1959 revealed: 1989 \$1 Runnymede Library in pane of 25," *Linn's Stamp News*, June 5, 1995, Volume 68, No. 347, pp. 1/24.

9. Ibid.

To sum up, so far: 1) one pane of 25 inverts with shifted inscriptions have been found; 2) five pairs of imperforates (one fully and one part) have been discovered, with a minimum of 15 pairs believed to have been printed or multiples thereof; 3) a pane of 25 stamps with shifted inscription have been found with the possibility of four panes in existence; and 4) 14 stamps with missing inscriptions have been found.

d) A bibliography on the \$ 1 Runnymede Architecture errors

1. See Robertson, Ian, "Childhood collector stumbles upon unusual variety," **Canadian Stamp News**, Volume 17, No. 16, December 29, 1992, p. 9.
2. See Attestation d'expertise, No. 2258, Federation québécoise de philatélie.
3. "Canadian major Errors," Advertisement by Gary J. Lyon, **Canadian Stamp News**, May 16, 1995, volume 19, No. 26, p. 3.
4. **UNITRADE Scott Specialized Catalogue of Canadian Stamps** 1995 ed., The Unitrade Press, Toronto, Canada, 1995, p.276, p.279 and p.282.
5. "A second Look," **Canadian Stamp News** Volume 16, Number 23, April 7, 1992, p. 1.
6. Beaudet, Leopold, "Perf variations inevitable with issue of new definitives," **Canadian Stamp News**, Volume 15, No. 26, May 21, 1991, p.6.
7. "Wanted Canadian major errors, "Saskatoon Stamp Centre," **Canadian Stamp News**, Volume 16, No. 25, May 5, 1992, p. 14.
8. "First Canadian invert since 1959 revealed: 1989 \$1 Runnymede Library in pane of 25," **Linn's Stamp News**, June 5, 1995, Volume 68, No. 347, pp. 1/24.
9. **The June 19-20, 1995 Stamp Auction**, Superior Stamp & Coin, 9478 West Olympic Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, 90212-4299, USA.
10. Monteiro Joseph, **Major Canadian Postage Stamp Errors on the Queen Elizabeth II Era (1953-1994)**, 1994, pp. 195-197 and pp. 346-350.
11. Letter of Alan Lipkin, Stamp Auction Coordinator, Superior Stamp & Coin, to Joseph Monteiro, July 10, 1995.

ELIZABETHAN II MARKET PLACE

Classified listings in the Market Place are \$1.00 for 25 words. Additional words are 5¢ each. Camera ready display Ads pertaining primarily to the Elizabethan era will be accepted at the following rates: 1/8 page \$5.00; 1/4 page \$8.00; 1/2 page \$15.00 and a full page at \$30.00. 25% discount for four consecutive insertions of the same Ad. Full payment must accompany Ad. Payment in Canadian funds or if U. S. funds at 75% to Elizabethan II Study Group. Mail to Editor: John D. Arn, N. 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005.

CANADIAN VARIETIES approval service has openings for new customers. Request a selection for your inspection. P. E. Stamps, 130 Wallace Ave., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M6H 1T5

HELP! HELP! The following needed to complete Caricature & Landscape Series Scott 586-605. Perforated Initials, Horizontal Pairs, Blocks of 4, Corner Blocks (and P. O. sets), Imprint Blocks (and sets), also Landscape 1 bar tags. Will pay premium. Will accept single but prefer above configurations. Need to complete set 591 Post Office stock ribbed all 4 corner blocks. Will also accept UR & UL. Need 593 P. O. stock ribbed all four corner blocks. As a fellow collector I need your help. John M. Hillmer, 135 Antibes Drive #1401, North York, Ontario, Canada M2R 2Z1. After Dec. 1, 1995 reply to: 364 Seaside Ave., #1810, Honolulu, HI 96815. 4/95

WANTED

STAMPS

COVERS



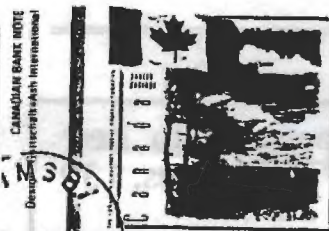
A surprise for anyone responding to this AD if you have varieties of any of these stamps either mint or used as well as same on covers - especially unique due to variety, use or destination. John D. Arn, N17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005 3/95

Wanted: Gibbons Stamp Monthly all issues 1953-55 and April 1984 or will buy all 1984. K. Radley, 16 Forbes Ave., Kanaata, Ont. K2L 2L8 Canada. 1/95

Mixture opportunity - 20 yr. old sorted but not checked in any manner.
 Mix A - Centennials - most low values- Wgt 26 oz.. \$7.00 shipping + ?
 Mix B - Caricatures - most low values- Wgt.11 oz - \$4.00 shipping + ?
 Mix C - Xmas and Commens and Others- Wgt. 16 oz.- \$5.00 shipping +.?
 Bid US funds or Canadian at 75%. No taxes.

Each Mix awarded to highest bid received by Jan. 25, 1995.

John D. Arn, N. 17708 Saddle Hill Rd., Colbert, WA 99005.



WANTED: Non-denominational issues on cover

Scott #1546 Flag Anniversary

Scott #1547-51 Louisbourg Booklet Stamps

- Any covers with interesting Destinations, Rates or Markings
- Used after July 31, 1995 as new 45¢ rate.

Eppe Bosch, E. 618 2nd Ave., Spokane, WA. 99202

2/95

SECTION IV - ENVIRONMENTS - New data on Scott #723 - "Black Sweater"

Leonard Kruczynski has established; a number of additional findings in his work on a possible plating of the "black sweater." First, #723 was printed in panes of 50 (5 across & 10 down). There are three plates of 723 - #s 1, 2 & 3. Leonard was able to examine a complete plate #1 and reports it does not contain the "black sweater." He has a number of copies which came from the same plate as they each show a definite misregistration which is more pronounced left to right. It is easiest seen by following the fine lines of the bumper as they get lower and lower so by the time they reach the right side the lower lines are in the margin of the stamp. He has also uncovered the "dot above the bumper" flaw that occurs in the second row of Plate 2. (Ed note: I have a cover which was registered in Sombra, Ont. on 9 XI 81 which has a vertical strip of three showing the "dot above the bumper" on the middle stamp.) Based on his findings and the amount of plating in place Leonard believes the "black sweater" is from plate #2 and is located in column two in either row 5, 6, 7 or 8.

Elmore Von Hagen says he is convinced it will be in row 5 and if I read his notes correctly also agrees it will be in column 2. Elmore reports he has 14 black sweaters obtained from examining approximately 700 copies. Surely someone will locate a complete sheet and be able to confirm the speculation.

A HAPPY AND HEALTHY NEW YEAR TO ALL !!!